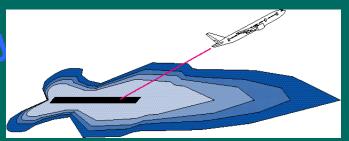
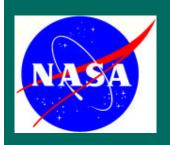
Advanced Subsonic Technology Noise Reduction



Presented at Environmental Compatibility Assessment Workshop III

William L. Willshire, Jr.



Monterey, California July 7, 1998

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Early Advanced Configuration



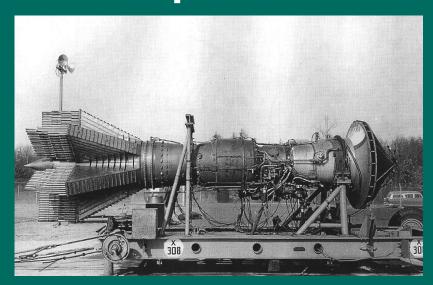
Advanced Subsonic Technology

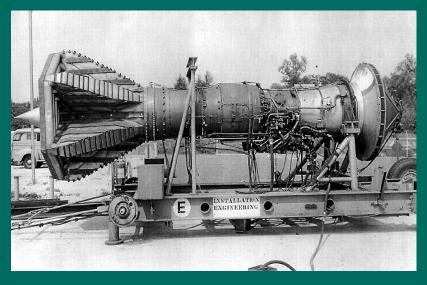
Recent Advanced Configuration

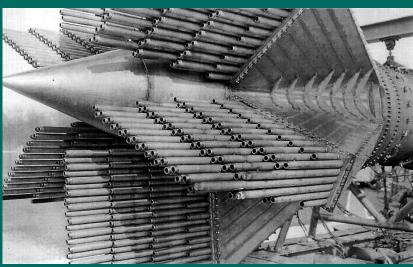


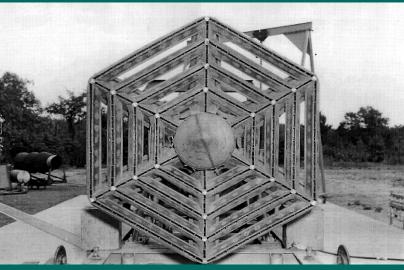
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Desperation Can Lead to Innovation





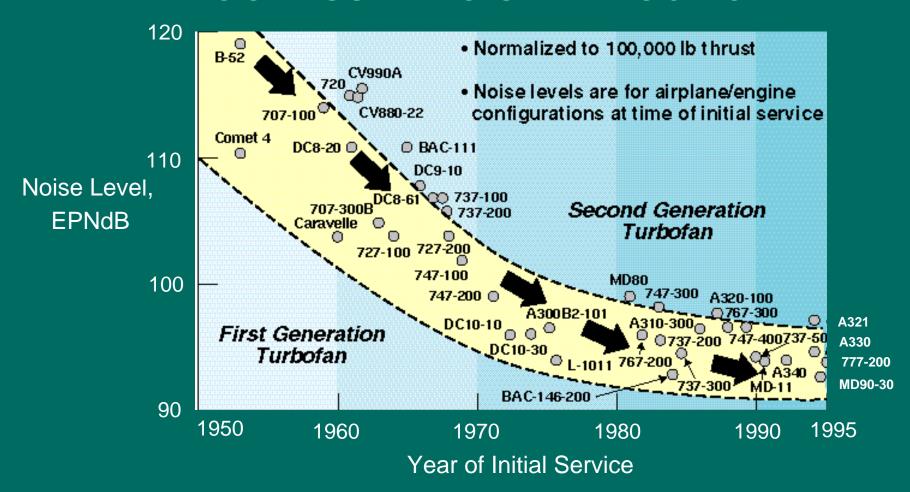






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PROGRESS IN NOISE REDUCTION



• Without new noise reduction technology, increasing demand coupled with increasing population will result in increased community noise impact.

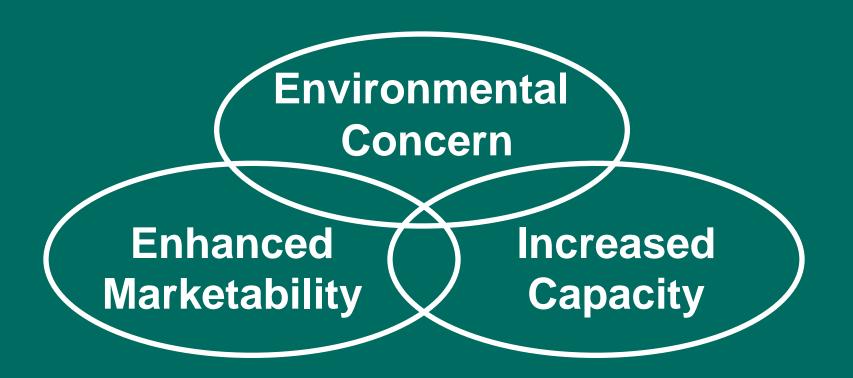
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BACKGROUND

9/90	FAA Research, Engineering, and Development Advisory Committee formed the Aircraft Noise Abatement Working Group
11/91	Aircraft Noise Abatement Working Group Report highlighted the need for a national noise reduction technology development program to meet future demands to avoid constraints
11/92	Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act mandated that NASA and the FAA jointly conduct a subsonic noise reduction research program
11/92	Beginning of Joint FAA/NASA Subsonic Noise Reduction Program
10/93	Beginning of NASA Advanced Subsonic Technology Noise Reduction Program

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PROGRAM DRIVERS



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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal:

Provide Technology Readiness to Achieve-

- Compliance with National/International Environmental Requirements
- Unrestrained <u>Capacity</u>
- Enhanced <u>Marketability</u>

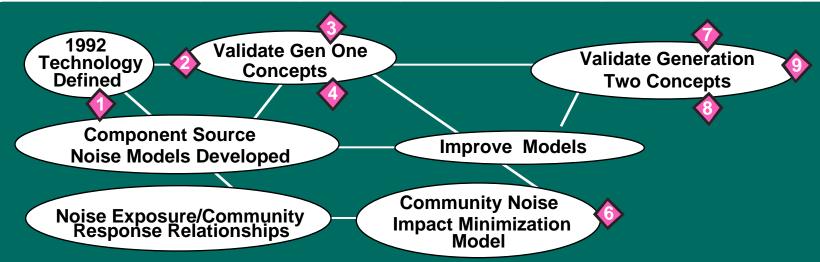
Objective:

 10 dB Community Noise Impact Reduction Relative to 1992 Production Technology

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LEVEL I ROADMAP AND MILESTONES

FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	TOTAL
24.5	28.6	30.6	31.8	30.1	22.0	9.5	10.0	187.1



- 1. First integrated fan noise source and propagation prediction code
- 2. Adaptive and active noise control duct treatment verified on low speed fan
- 3. Concepts validated for 3 dB jet noise for 1.5-6 BPR engines and 3 dB fan noise reduction*
- 4. Concepts validated to improve nacelle duct treatment effectiveness by 25%*
- 6. Validated prediction and minimization methodology for community noise impact
- 7. Demonstrated 6 dB interior noise reduction*
- 8. Validated technology to reduce aircraft noise by 10 dB*
- 9. Large-scale component validation of noise reduction technology

*Relative to 1992 production technology

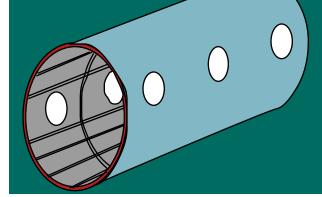
M \$

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Engine Noise Reduction

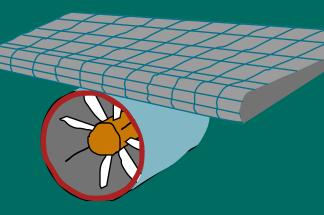


Interior Noise Reduction

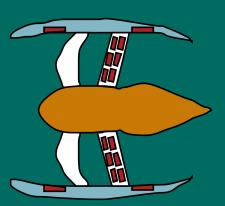


Subelements

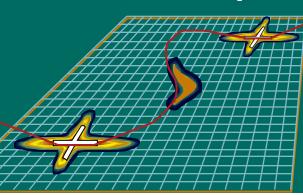
Airframe Noise Reduction



Nacelle Aeroacoustics



Community Noise Impact



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AST MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

AST Program Office

NASA Langley

Noise Reduction Lead Center
NASA Langley Research Center
Bill Willshire

Industry/Government
Steering Committee

FAA

Industry/Government

Technical Working Group

Ames Research Center

- Engine Noise Reduction
- Nacelle Aeroacoustics
- Airframe Noise Reduction Cliff Horne

Langley Research Center

- Engine Noise Reduction
- Nacelle Aeroacoustics Joe Posey
- Airframe Noise Reduction
- Interior Noise Reduction Rich Silcox
- Community Noise Impact Kevin Shepherd

Lewis Research Center

- Engine Noise Reduction
 Dennis Huff
- Nacelle Aeroacoustics



Primary



Support

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INDUSTRY TEAMS/STEERING COMMITTEES

Steering Committee

(10th meeting 3/26/98)

AlliedSignal Weir	Delta	Brown	Ex-Officio:
Allison Dalton	Gulf. Aero	. Hilton	NASA Morello
ALPA Davis	GE	Gliebe	FAA Erickson
Boeing Sea Craig	N.O.I.S.E	Kane	
Boeing LB Joshi	P&W	. Wagner	
DFW Robertson/Linn			

Technical Working Group (14th meeting 3/24-25/98)

<u>Indu</u>	<u>stry</u>	<u>NASA</u>	<u>FAA</u>
AlliedSignal Weir	LockheedReddy	Horne	Skalecky
Allison Dalton	Northrop Parente	Huff	
Boeing Sea Reed	P&W Mathews	Posey	
Boeing LB Joshi	Rohr Yu	Shepherd	
Cessna Howes	Sikorsky Jacobs	Silcox	
GE Gliebe	WilliamsDefever	Stephens	
		Willshire	

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Subelement Success Requirements

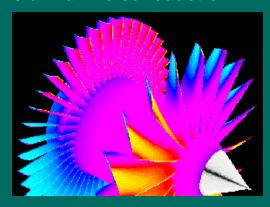
Subelement	Objective N	linimum Success
Engine Noise Reduction	6 dB Engine Noise Reduction*	4 dB
Nacelle Aeroacoustics	50% Liner Efficiency Improvement *	35%
Airframe Noise Reduction	4 dB Airframe Noise Reduction *	2 dB
Interior Noise Reduction	6 dB Noise Reduction *	4 dB
Community Noise Impact	Community Noise Impact Minimization Model (2-3 equivalent dB reduction through advanced operations)	on Same
Noise Reduction Program	10 dB Community Noise Impact Reduction*	7 dB

*Relative to 1992 production technology

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Interim Level I Milestones

• 3 dB fan noise reduction



- Minimum fan tone stator design

• 3 dB jet noise reduction



- Improved mixer design tool

• 25% liner improvement

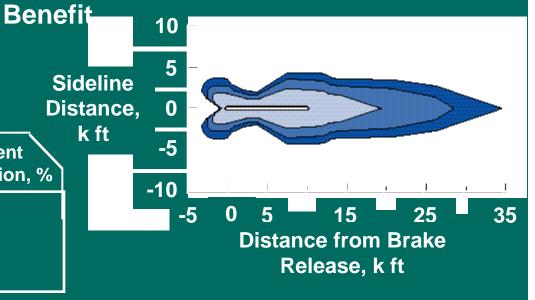


- Improved design process

Small Twin 80 EPNdB Takeoff Noise Contours

Contour Area, SqMi Percent Reduction, %

Baseline 7.9 Interim (1997) Goals 5.4 32
Final (2001) Goals 2.5 68



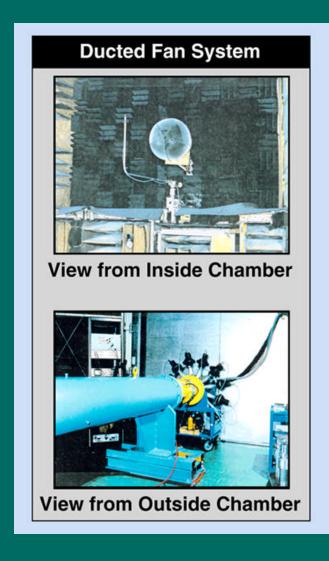
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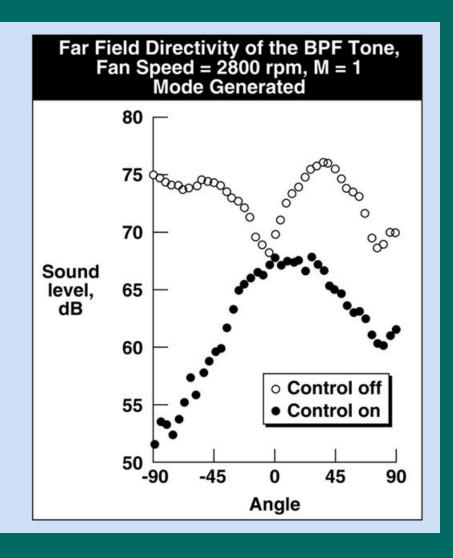
Fan Broadband Noise Test



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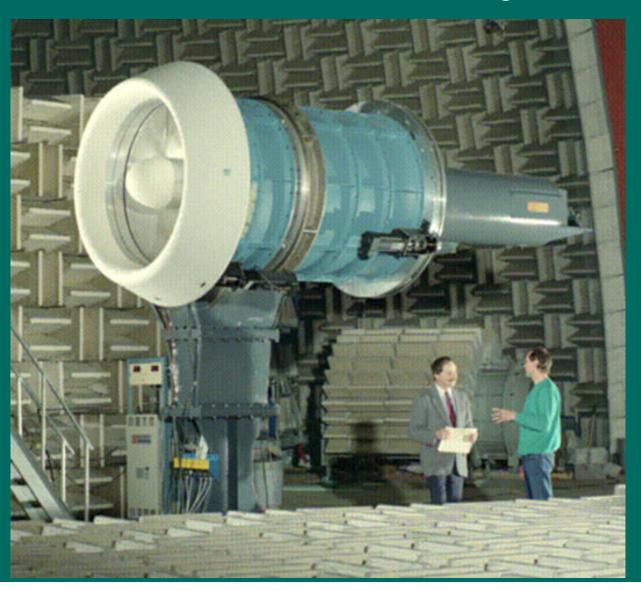
Active Fan Noise Control with In-duct Error Microphone





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Active Fan Noise Control Test Rig

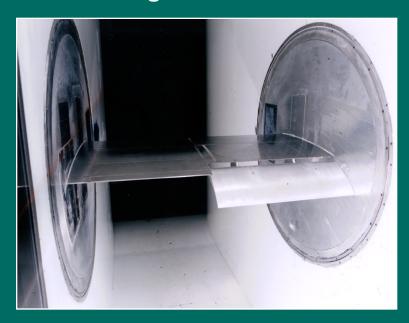


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NR97-LTPT

Low Turbulence Pressure Tunnel High Lift Airframe Noise Experiment

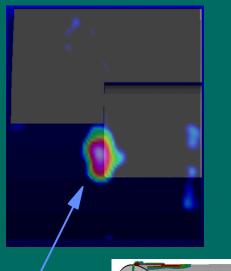
High-Lift Model

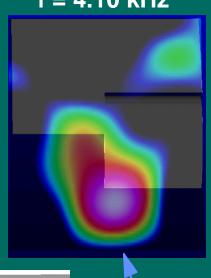


Microphone Array Results

f = 16.30 kHz

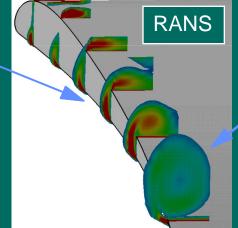
f = 4.10 kHz





Flap Edge

- Full scale R_C number
- Acoustic measurements in hard-walled tunnel
- Two acoustic source regions



Trailing Edge

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IR97-MDOp

1.16

1.11

1.06

1.02

0.97

0.93

0.88

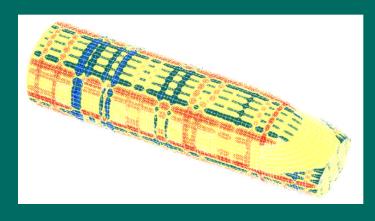
0.83

Structural Acoustic Optimization

Baseline

Red indicates stiffener (ring frames and longerons) locations

After Optimization

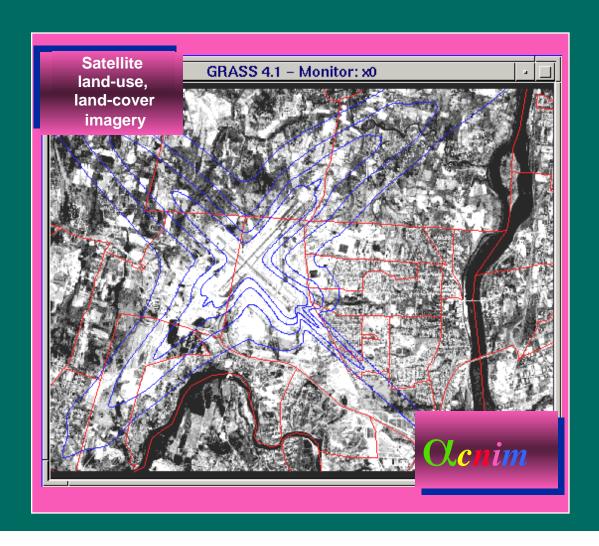


Color indicates stiffener sizing scale factor

- Cessna Citation III
- Multifrequency (190-200 Hz)
- Pressurized fuselage
- Fuselage weight held constant
- Maximum stress constrained
- Design variable bounds (.8 to 1.2)
- 6.3 dB interior broadband noise reduction

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Development of Airport Community Noise Impact Model (ACNIM)

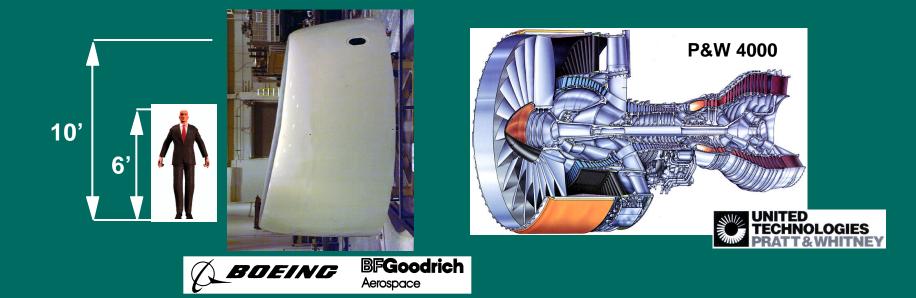


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Advanced Noise Reduction Technologies

- Computational Advances
 - Computational aeroacoustics
 - Computational fluid dynamics
 - Direct numerical simulation
- Multidisciplinary Optimization
 - Engine fan design for acoustics and performance
 - Interior noise structural/acoustics optimization
- Active Noise Control
 - Engine noise
 - Interior noise
 - Transmission/engine vibration
- Measurement Technology
 - Microphone arrays

Pratt & Whitney 4098 Static Test



- Scarf inlet designed and fabricated
- Advanced fan/stator geometries
- Advanced jet noise suppression
- First phase of test scheduled for August 1998

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40' x 80' Star Model Test



- 26% 777 semi-span model
- Advanced flap, slat, and gear airframe noise reduction concepts
- Microphone array
- Test scheduled for November 1999

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SUMMARY

- A broad, multi-year technology development program scheduled for completion in 2001.
- Noise reduction is enabling technology for enhanced marketability, capacity, and environmental requirements.
- Technical program is result of an extensive NASA inter-center, FAA, and industry partnership.
- Status:
 - Goals ambitious
 - Potential benefits large
 - Interim objectives reached

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BACK-UP CHARTS

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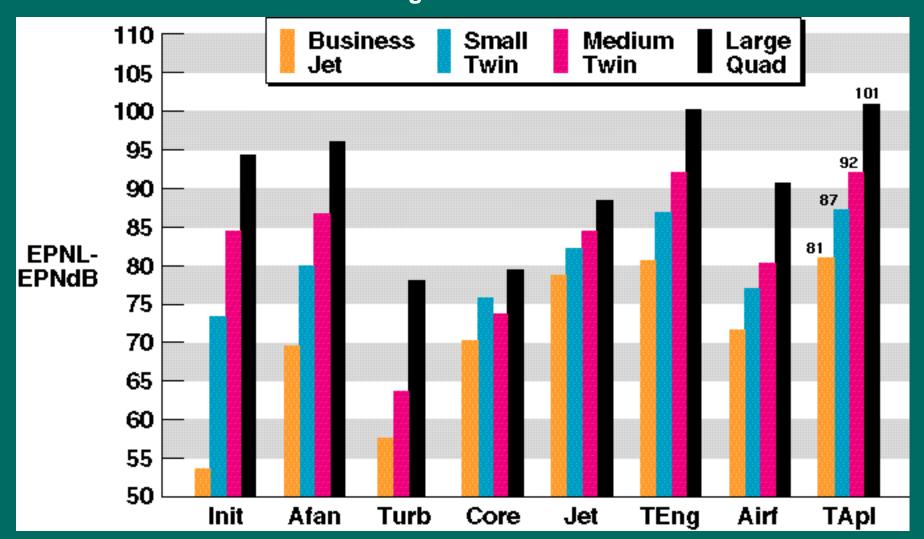
DEFINITION OF 1992 TECHNOLOGY

- Boeing FY94/FY95 task to establish noise levels representative of 1992 production technology.
- Task broken into four classes of airplanes: small twin, medium twin, large quad, and business jet (this work subcontracted to Allied Signal in FY95).
- Established one-third octave band component noise levels for each generic airplane class based on certification data base.
- Progress toward goals assessed based on component noise prediction relative to 1992 definition.

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1992 TECHNOLOGY AIRCRAFT NOISE LEVELS

FAR 36 Stage 3 Takeoff with Cutback



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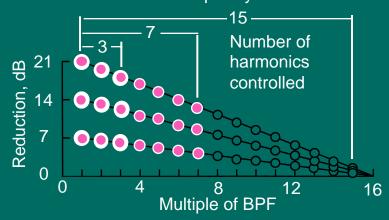
Passenger Response to Interior Noise

- Aircraft Interior Acoustic Simulator developed
- Anticipated effectiveness of active noise control of propeller tones determined in Sound Quality tests

Active Noise Control Sound Quality Investigation

- 40 subjects
- 5 propeller aircraft
- 3 degrees of ANC complexity
- 3 levels of ANC effectiveness

ANC Tone Reduction Complexity & Effectiveness



Aircraft Interior Acoustic Simulator



Sound Quality Test Results

A/C 1 A/C 2 A/C 4 Change in A/C 5 passenger response, dB -10 $r^2 = 0.956$ -12 -14 -14 -12 -10 -8

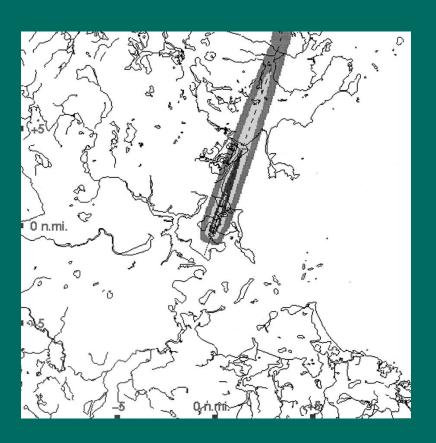
Change in Sound Quality Level, dB

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Noise abatement Procedures Enabled by Advanced Flight Guidance Technology

ILS Approach

Curved Approach





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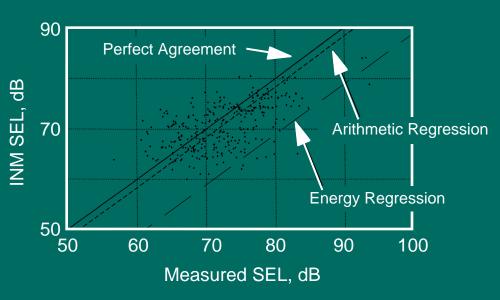
NR97-INM

Validation of Integrated Noise Model (INM)

727 Approaches to DIA Over 24 hr Period

12 Viting 8 8 0 0 100 200 300 400 Distance from Touch Down, kft

Predicted Versus Measured SEL



- Variability in flight paths
- INM slightly underpredicts on average on dB basis
- Supports discussion of single event metrics to predict overall community noise impact
- Opportunity with advanced flight management technology to greatly reduce community noise impact

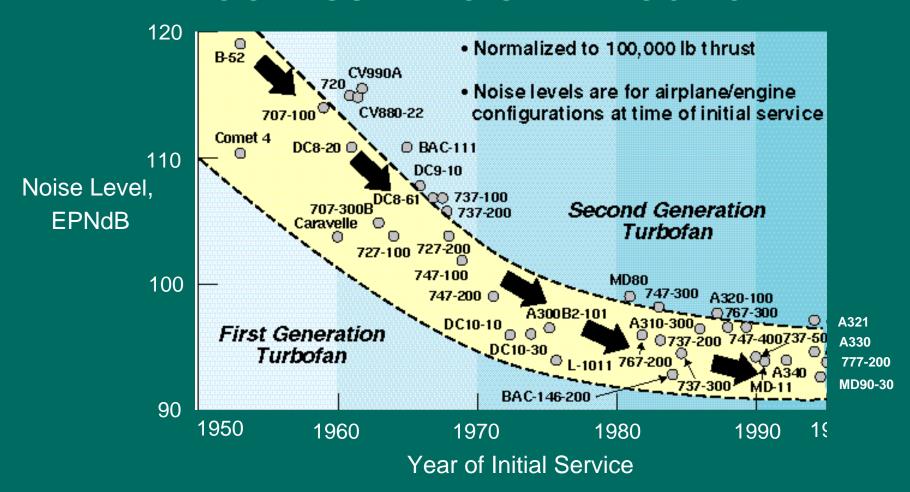
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Lessons Learned from Program Manager's Perspective

- Involve/partner with industry early { SC/TWG working well}
- Involve/partner with FAA early { SC/TWG working well}
- Establish program and implement as national team
- Plans should include early successes
- Perform system level studies to identify highest payoff technical areas
- Define and get into place necessary contract vehicles early
- Define quantifiable baseline
- Level III technical leaders manage across centers
- Define program assessment process
- Maintain element level reserves
- Streamline reporting/review process
- Establish technology transfer/protection policy early
- Define program metrics and roadmaps early
- Plans should include milestones which support upper level milestones
- Set up WBS to track investment per Level I milestone

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PROGRESS IN NOISE REDUCTION



• Without new noise reduction technology, increasing demand coupled with increasing population will result in increased community noise impact.